



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #30, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

April 26, 2002

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men. A devastating regional drought compounded the crisis, drying up wells, parching agricultural land, killing off livestock, collapsing rural economies, and eventually exhausting the coping mechanisms of many ordinary Afghans, forcing them to leave their homes in search of food and water.

International relief agencies, with support from the United States (U.S.), have long been active in providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people, even during the restrictive years of the Taliban. On October 7, 2001, a Coalition-led military campaign against al-Qaeda and Taliban forces began, and by December 2001, the Taliban had collapsed. The new Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) was sworn in on December 22, 2001, increasing humanitarian access to the country and beginning the process of reconstruction. Tens of thousands of refugee and internally displaced families have started to return to their homes to assist in the rebuilding. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART), which began its emergency coordination work in response to the regional drought in June 2001, continues to assess the humanitarian needs of vulnerable Afghans, and to monitor the relief programs of its implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers at a Glance

Total population (CIA Factbook).....	26,813,057	Internally Displaced (UNDP/OCHA)	
Refugees Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)		Total as of February 20, 2002.....	920,000
Pakistan.....	60,000	north and northeast.....	500,000
Iran.....	unknown	south and west.....	420,000
Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)		Internally Displaced Returns Since January 1, 2002 (IOM)	
Pakistan.....	2,000,000	To Kabul (spontaneous).....	64,750
Iran.....	1,500,000	To northeast (spontaneous).....	117,000
Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)		To Shomali Plain	
Pakistan (spontaneous)	180,000	from Panjshir Valley (voluntary assisted).....	13,500
Pakistan (voluntary assisted since March 1)	327,000	from Kabul (voluntary assisted).....	14,625
Iran (spontaneous).....	61,000	From Herat (voluntary assisted).....	34,525
Iran (voluntary assisted since April 9)	17,000	From Mazar-e-Sharif (voluntary assisted)	29,306
Tajikistan / Pyandj River (voluntary assisted).....	8,918	From Bamiyan (voluntary assisted)	2,000
Turkmenistan (voluntary assisted)	18	From Jalalabad (voluntary assisted).....	2,000
		From Spin Boldak (voluntary assisted).....	585

FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan*\$559,173,868
FY 2001/2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan\$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. *The first phase of the Loya Jirga process continued this week, as 11 more districts convened to select representatives. Outbursts of factional fighting were reported in several areas of the country. Insecurity and the crisis of refugees waiting in no man's land continues at the Chaman border crossing. On April 23, heavy rains in Badghis Province caused flooding, killing two and disrupting programs of assisted return. Locust eradication, supported by*

USAID/OFDA, continued in the north of the country. In Maslakh camp in Herat, food aid distribution switched from wheat bags to daily rations, as returns accelerated. International agencies have assisted in the return of more than 90,000 internally displaced person (IDPs) since January, with 51,000 of these returns made to nine northern provinces. The polio immunization campaign last week exceeded the initial targeted number of vaccinations, due to a larger than expected returnee population.

Political/Military. The first phase of the Loya Jirga process continued this week, as 11 more assemblies (shuras) convened to select district representatives in the provinces of Badakshan, Balkh, Kunduz, Bamiyan and Kapisa. These representatives will in turn meet at the end of May to select their district's delegation to the Loya Jirga, to be held June 10-16 in Kabul. Over the coming weeks, each of the county's 381 districts will hold shuras. Eventually, 1,051 Afghans will be chosen to attend the Loya Jirga, with an additional 450 seats reserved for various Afghan institutions and groups. Members of the Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga traveled to Pakistan and Iran this week to organize the selection process for 100 seats that are reserved for Afghan refugees. The first woman district representative was selected this week in Balkh Province.

Security. According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the AIA mission dispatched by Chairman Hamid Karzai to investigate persecution of minority Pashtuns in northern Afghanistan reported that the situation had improved. UNHCR is dispatching its own staff to monitor the situation in Badghis, Faryab, Balkh, Jawzjan, Samangan, Baghlan, Kunduz, and Takhar provinces. Authorities in Herat Province reportedly changed guards at Maslakh camp in response to allegations of harassment of Pashtun IDPs.

Outbursts of factional fighting were reported in several areas of the country. On April 24, fighting broke out in Khost city between rival provincial police officials, killing three and injuring several others. On April 23, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) reported that UNHCR was forced to delay return plans for IDPs to Laghman Province, due to armed clashes that killed two people in the provincial capital Mehtar Lam. On April 21, UNAMA reported ongoing factional fighting in Daikundi, Uruzgan Province causing disruption to the polio vaccination campaign. According to UNHCR, factional tension in Nimruz Province continues to delay the opening of the Milak-Zaranj border crossing with Iran. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reported that threats targeted at U.N. staff reduced WFP movements to a minimum in the eastern provinces.

On April 22, three mortar rounds exploded near U.S. troops stationed in Gardez, Paktia Province, according to a U.S. military spokesman. No injuries were reported. On April 20, British military officials reported a suspected assassination plot against Zahir

Shah, the recently returned former king, in which the potential killers planned to pose as journalists. On April 19, a French soldier was wounded during a gun battle between the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and four unidentified men who had been engaged in suspicious activity near the Kabul airport control tower, officials from ISAF reported.

Mercy Corps recently notified UNHCR that it will stop its distribution of UNHCR-supplied non-food items to camps in the Chaman border area at the end of April due to a generally poor security situation, a lack of UNHCR protection officers in the area, and a concern about the overall UNHCR strategy for dealing with the crisis. Mercy Corps provides assistance to 75,000 of the 85,000 camp residents in the area. According to UNHCR, there are 40,000 Afghans in no man's land waiting to enter Pakistan at the Chaman border crossing outside the Killi Faizo transit camp. Other NGOs have similarly announced plans to withdraw from the Chaman area because of insecurity.

On April 19, a spokesman for the U.S. military announced that its personnel in Afghanistan will modify their clothing when conducting relief work to include identifiable articles, patches, or pins distinguishing them from NGO humanitarian workers. The new policy follows a request to the U.S. by humanitarian organizations expressing concern that humanitarian workers could be targeted if mistaken for soldiers.

Flood. According to UNAMA, on April 23 the heaviest rains in five years in Badghis Province caused flooding in Qala-i-Naw and Ab Kamari districts, killing two, leaving five missing, and resulting in the destruction of 500 homes and shops. In Qala-i-Naw and eight surrounding villages, the flooding affected some 1,200 people, with another 3,000 Afghan IDP and refugee returnees temporarily stranded at the Qala-i-Naw reintegration center on their journey home. The road between Herat and Qala-i-Naw, a major supply route to Badghis Province, was initially cut off by flooding, but is now passable, though heavily damaged. Several lesser roads to surrounding villages have been destroyed. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and World Vision, have responded to the flooding by providing 800 tents, 4,000 blankets, 2,000 family packs, 2,000 pieces of clothing, 4,000 sleeping bags, 300 soap bars, and 30 metric tons (MTs) of food. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) have provided emergency medical supplies. A WFP assessment of flood-

affected areas found 80 percent of irrigated land submerged by floodwaters, jeopardizing the upcoming harvest. UNAMA reported that humanitarian assistance in the region is sufficient to meet the relief needs of victims of the flood.

Locusts. UNAMA reports that locusts have been hatching in Baghlan, Samangan, and Kunduz provinces, traditional locust areas in what is the most severe case of infestation in 30 years. In Faryab, Takhar, and Badakshan provinces, eggs have not yet begun to hatch due to the higher altitude, and in Jowzjan Province, egg beds were destroyed this year by sandstorms. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), with USAID/OFDA support and in cooperation with the AIA, local authorities, and international organizations, is coordinating a program of manual and chemical eradication to minimize damage to crops. Manual eradication involves digging trenches around the infested areas, herding the locusts in, and burying them. Up to 20,000 Afghan volunteers are active in the effort. The manual operation will be followed up by chemical spraying, especially in rocky or inaccessible areas.

Food Aid and Logistics. Since October 2001, WFP, with support from USAID, has delivered 430,586 MT of food into Afghanistan, of which 342,651 MT has been distributed throughout the country, assisting some 6.6 million food-insecure Afghans.

WFP has conducted more than 60 rapid assessment missions in Afghanistan over the past few weeks. The findings indicate an increased need for food aid in the pre-harvest hunger period of April, May and June. WFP reported that malnutrition persists, the sale of household assets continues, and more children are being pushed into the labor market to support their families. WFP's target is to provide 280,000 MT of food assistance to an estimated nine million people until the harvest in July.

According to WFP, the final distribution of bags of wheat at Maslakh Camp near Herat took place last week. In the future, IDPs remaining in the camp will receive daily bread supplied by WFP bakeries inside the camp, as well as oil and pulses, and porridge for the children. IDPs choosing to return to their homes from the camp will receive a reintegration package including 100 kgs of wheat, 50 kgs of seeds, 40 kgs of fertiliser, and 30 high-energy biscuits.

More than 100,000 of the most vulnerable people in central Nuristan Province in the east will receive a distribution of three months' food aid, following the completion of a WFP survey in the area. The survey

revealed that over 90 percent of the total population possess less than one jerib of land and have lost roughly half its livestock. Cereal production this year failed in this area. Some 40,000 people are scheduled to receive food aid next week through food-for-work projects.

IDPs and Refugees. UNHCR, the AIA, and the NGO community are preparing for the anticipated return this summer of up to 1.2 million Afghan refugees and IDPs (approximately 400,000 refugees from Pakistan, 400,000 refugees from Iran, and 400,000 IDPs in Afghanistan). According to UNHCR, more than 353,000 Afghans have been assisted in returning home in the eight weeks since UNHCR and the AIA began their voluntary repatriation program in coordination with neighboring governments.

UNHCR reports that more than 327,000 Afghans have returned from Pakistan since its program began March 1. Ninety percent of the returnees pass through the Takhtabaig voluntary repatriation center near Peshawar, Pakistan. An estimated 40 percent are destined for urban centers in Afghanistan. There are three official border crossing points, at Nawa Pass and Torkham in the north and Spin Boldak in the south. UNHCR reported that 39.0 percent of the returnees from northern Pakistan are going back to Nangarhar Province in eastern Afghanistan, 38.7 percent to Kabul Province, 5.7 percent to Parwan Province in central Afghanistan, 3.5 percent to Jowzjan Province in the north, 2.9 percent to Laghman Province in the east, and 9.2 percent to other provinces. This week a record number of Afghans were processed through the Puli-Charki returnee distribution center outside Kabul. Some 21 percent of the Afghan refugees from southern Pakistan are returning to Kunduz Province in the north, 20 percent to Kabul, and 16 percent to Kandahar Province in the south. The NGO Mercy Corps reports that up to 90 percent of the returnees arriving in Kandahar Province are only transitting the area, while the remaining few are settling in Kandahar city. The rural areas in the south are not reporting large numbers of returns.

According to UNHCR, more than 17,000 Afghans have returned from Iran through the northern Islam Qala crossing point at Dogharun since its program began on April 9. Each day at the Soleimankhani center in Tehran, more than 1,000 Afghans refugees are registering to leave Iran and return home. UNHCR is working to identify a second registration site in Tehran. Other centers in Iran are located in Mashad, Zahedan, Qom, Esfahan, Kerman, Shiraz, Yazd and Arak. An estimated half of the returnees

are traveling to Herat Province, around 20 percent to Kabul, and the remainder to Ghazni, Kunduz, Loghar and Wardak provinces. The Milak-Zaranj border crossing in the south remained closed due to factional unrest in Nimruz Province, although UNHCR reported this week that the crossing may open shortly.

Afghan refugees in Turkmenistan, estimated to number 6,000, are also being assisted in returning home. UNHCR reported that 18 refugees returned home from Turkmenistan this week, ahead of the anticipated rate of 50 per month.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), through its completed program of voluntary return from the islands of the Pyandj River along the Tajik-Afghan border, assisted 8,918 Afghans to make the short journey by barge back to Kunduz Province.

IOM and UNHCR have assisted the return home of more than 90,000 IDPs since January, with 51,000 of these returns being made to nine northern provinces. IOM this week completed the return of 14,625 IDPs from the old Soviet compound in Kabul to the Shomali Plain. Since April 1, IOM in Mazar-e-Sharif has assisted 11,958 persons to return to their homes in northern Afghanistan, bringing the total number of IDPs returned from camps in and around Mazar-e-Sharif to 29,306.

In Herat, IOM has assisted 34,525 IDPs from Maslakh, Shaidayee and Rawzabagh IDP camps and from the former Central Polyclinic in the centre of Herat to return to their homes in Herat and Badghis provinces. An additional 20,000 IDPs living in Maslakh Camp have registered with IOM to return home.

From the central Bamiyan Province, more than 2,000 mostly ethnic Hazara Afghans have returned to 13 villages in the Shaighan Valley, Baghlan Province since April 22, following a campaign to clear area villages of land mines and unexploded ordnance. Over the coming days, UNHCR and its partners expect to return 7,500 persons from Bamiyan during the first phase of a three phase operation.

This week, the first group of 2,000 IDPs began moving out of their tents at Hesar Shahi camp near Jalalabad, home to nearly 24,000 Afghans who fled war and drought. Some 13,000 camp residents have expressed a desire to return home immediately, some 3,600 said they would like to return at a later date, while 7,300 said they did not want to leave. The IDPs are returning to their villages in Kabul,

Nangarhar, and Kunar Province. Returns to Laghman Province had to be put on hold due to security concerns in the region.

On April 18, some 585 IDPs left the southeastern border town of Spin Boldak for Ghazni and Paktika provinces, despite continuing reports of instability in parts of these provinces. IDP camps in Spin Boldak currently shelter 40,000 Afghans.

Health. With USAID/OFDA support, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) oversaw a three-day nationwide polio vaccination campaign April 16-18 targeting 5.8 million children younger than five years old, with the aim of eradicating the disease in Afghanistan by the end of 2002. Some 40,000 medics and volunteers trained by the AIA Ministry of Health and WHO went door-to-door seeking out children, with teams also operating at refugee and IDP camps, border crossings, and airports. Initial data from days one and two in major cities, such as Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif, indicate that the number of vaccinations administered exceeded the target goal, due to a larger than expected returnee population. All districts around Gardez and Khost cities were covered, despite military action in that area. In Daikundi, Uruzgan province the immunization effort was hampered by factional fighting. The next national immunization campaign is scheduled to take place on May 26-28.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Humanitarian Demining Program (State/HDP), the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance is for displaced persons inside Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

On March 26, 2002, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Robert P. Finn issued a disaster declaration due to the

earthquake in Baghlan Province. USAID/OFDA responded by providing an additional \$25,000 in Disaster Assistance Authority to ACTED, one of many USAID-funded grantees who are providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. USAID/OFDA currently has one Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Kabul to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity in the region. USAID/DART members coordinate with the humanitarian relief community and assess the humanitarian situation.

New Actions. USAID/OFDA is providing \$1,574,756 to AirServ in support of transportation services for the humanitarian community in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

USAID/OFDA is providing \$600,000 to GOAL in support of its shelter assistance, distribution of non-food items, and water and sanitation programs for IDPs in Samangan Province. The grant also

supports GOAL in its locust eradication efforts in this province.

USAID/OFDA is providing an additional \$130,000 to the NGO Shelter for Life to complete their temporary shelter project for 21,000 beneficiaries in Maslakh camp in Herat.

In March, USAID/OFDA provided a grant of \$201,868 to Tufts University in support of Sue Lautz’s mission to assess humanitarian conditions in southern and western Afghanistan.

USAID/OFDA has provided an additional \$93,467 to the NGO Save the Children Fund (SCF/US) in support of the assessment of humanitarian needs in southern and western Afghanistan.

OTHER USG ASSISTANCE

New Actions. On April 26, the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) announced a new \$4.8 million contribution to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in support of programs assisting refugees and IDPs to return to their homes and reintegrate into their communities.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$743,543
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting for UNICEF		\$403,200
	Airlift – Islamabad	35,400 blankets		\$312,350
	Airlift – Pakistan	5 health kits		\$29,415
	Airlift – Turkmenabad	5 health kits		\$33,923

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Airlift – Uzbekistan	350,000 wheat bags		\$67,000
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets		\$473,400
	Airlift – Mazar-e-Sharif	37,600 blankets for UNICEF		\$65,000
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 winterized tents		\$167,000
	AirServ	Air Transportation Services		\$1,574,756
	ACTED	Nahrin earthquake response	Baghlan	\$25,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
	Field Support	Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,859,083
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	FAO	Manual locust eradication program	North	\$260,000
	FAO	Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	All	\$2,500,000
	FOCUS / Aga Khan	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency shelter, water and sanitation, non-food-items for IDPs, locust eradication	Samangan	\$600,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh provinces	\$562,313

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
IOM		Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
International Medical Corps (IMC)		Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
IMC		Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)		Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
IRC		Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor	\$3,250,104
International Resource Group (IRG)		Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
Mercy Corps		Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
Mercy Corps		Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan	\$3,000,308
UNOCHA		Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
UNCHS (Habitat)		Cash-for-work rehabilitation of public areas, solid waste removal	Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif	\$382,850
Save the Children (SC)/US		Support Assessment Mission	South, West	\$93,467
SC/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
SC/US		Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
Shelter for Life (SFL)		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
SFL		Shelter	Herat	\$130,000
Solidarites		Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Balkh, Bamiyan, Samangan	\$1,739,115
Tufts University		Assessment Mission	South, West	\$201,868
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Emergency road repair	Turkmen border	\$300,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$88,008,444

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		31,050 MT Lentils and vegetable oil		\$25,418,500
WFP		36,000 MT Wheat		\$15,900,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
WFP		24,320 MT Food commodities		\$18,600,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....				\$100,473,500
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program		\$187,820
IOM		HEAR bulletin and radios		\$1,500,000
IOM		Community reconstruction		\$8,095,631
Internews		Media/journalist training		\$998,720
RONCO		Small grants/operations support		\$3,000,000
UNDP		UNDP Trust Fund in support of the Interim Afghan Administration		500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI.....				\$14,282,171
STATE/HDP				
HALO Trust		Demining program		\$3,300,000
UNICEF		Mine awareness program		\$700,000
UN Mine Action Program		Demining equipment		\$1,000,000
RONCO		UXO experts		\$2,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/HDP.....				\$7,000,000
USDA				
WFP		40,000 MT of Food commodities		\$22,500,000
Total FY 2002 USDA.....				\$22,500,000
STATE/PRM				
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$10,100,000
ICMC		Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$515,304
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$4,000,000
IOM		Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$4,800,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
IOM		Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$1,000,000
IRC		Operational Support		231,248
Mercy Corps		Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$376,781
Mercy Corps		Operational support		\$162,775
Save the Children/US		Health services for Afghan refugees		\$1,833,251
UNDP		Support for Information Systems		\$500,000
UNOCHA		Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
UNOCHA		Coordination of activities (communications, IT, security)		\$1,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Special Program for Afghanistan		\$500,000
UNHCR		Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
UNHCR		Support for returning Afghan refugees		\$20,000,000
UNICEF		Back-to-school campaign		\$2,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
WFP		Coordination and Support Services		\$1,500,000
WHO		Basic health for returning Afghans		\$1,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM **				\$91,644,359
DOD				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 DOD				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan				\$374,806, 43

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$998,180
USAID/FFP				
WFP		35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan				\$20,998, 80

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*	\$184,367,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002	\$374,806,243
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001	\$559,173,868
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY01 and FY02 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports.

**Note: State/PRM contributions include funding obligated to international organizations and NGOs in FY02, as well as new contributions to UN partners announced on April 2.

Bernd McConnell
Director, Central Asia Task Force

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html